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SLIGO IRON WORKS,
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 WATER STREET.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 143 7-8@144.

CITY ITEMS.

Genuine Havanas.

Smokers can get what's very rare now-a-days, genuine Havana cigars, at McClurg's, 112 Smithfield street.

Prints

Cheap, very cheap, at Barker, Fe & Co.'s 59 Market street.

Country Merchants,

Don't buy your goods till you have seen the stock of Barker & Co., Market street.

Remember

That South & Ross, 63 Market street, are selling the most reliable boots, shoes and gaiters at lower prices than any other house in the city. Remember the place, 63 Market street, just three doors from corner of Fourth street.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins

Cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Great Auction of Real Estate in

Braddock's Field.—Braddock's Field is a rapidly growing locality, bound to become the most flourishing manufacturing point on the Monongahela. Value of property there must greatly increase in a short time. The lots to be sold on Monday next, are above the Pennsylvania Central, beautifully situated for comfortable homes.

Silks of all Kinds,

From $1 to $5 per yard, very cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Neptune's Basins,

Or the miraculous bowls of Gold Fish, at Masonic Hall, by J. M. Macallister, next week.

At 25 cents per Yard,

Dress goods at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Flannels and Blankets,

Bargains in these, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Neptune's Basins,

Or the miraculous bowls of Gold Fish, at Masonic Hall, by J. M. Macallister, next week.

Cheap, Cheap, Cheap.

All kinds of dry goods, cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

The Monarch of Disease.

We refer to McBride's King of Pain, to be had at Fulton's Drug Store, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street.

Neptune's Basins,

Or the miraculous bowls of Gold Fish, at Masonic Hall, by J. M. Macallister, next week.

Never Fails to Cure.

For Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, there is but one article that never fails to cure the worst cases, and that is Fleming's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture. Don't endanger your life by purchasing quack remedies that have no virtue, but call at Fleming's, No. 84 Market street, and procure a bottle of his mixture. Sold nowhere but at Fleming's.

The Daily Commercial
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Lynn (Mass.) *Reporter* says that the shoe business of that city during the month of August was larger than that of any previous month on record. The total value of the boots and shoes during the month was about twelve hundred thousand dollars.

Thomas H. Dudley, formerly Consul at Liverpool, is in Washington. He recommends to the Secretary of the Treasury an export duty of three cents per pound upon all cotton going out of the United States. He represents that there will be an immense importation of foreign goods to the United States.

It is understood that Mr. Pearson, as agent of the Erie road, has received proposals for a loan from London capitalists, which, if accepted by the Company, would enable it to pay off Mr. Drew's loan, and devote a considerable amount to construction purposes. The amount of the loan is stated variously at $4,000,000 and $5,000,000; the bonds to be taken at 70, paying 6 per cent. in gold, and payable twenty years hence in coin.

There is considerable curiosity in financial circles relative to the mission of Sir Morton Peto and party. Rumor gives out that they propose to make investments in this country of great magnitude, and that to properly handle their present property they will make, at large cost, efforts for a controlling interest in two of the most prominent railway lines now held by Wall street capitalists. Sir Morton and his friends have been most hospitably entertained in New York, and are in daily consultation with the leading financiers.

The Boston *Traveller* has the following from a Washington correspondent: In reference to the admission of Southern representatives in Congress and the negro suffrage question, negotiations are on foot to this effect—that if the Southern States adopt laws granting the right of suffrage upon all male adults without distinction of color, who can read and write, the Southern representatives to Congress shall be admitted, and a loan of from one to three millions of dollars made by the Government to the Southern States, to be distributed *pro rata* in aid of agriculture and improvements. This scheme finds almost universal favor with the leading Southern men.

The drouth in New England continues to the serious detriment of manufacturers. Says the Springfield *Republican:* Everybody feels the discomfort of the drouth, but the loss seems at present to be falling principally upon the manufacturers. Hundreds of mills in all parts of New England, and of all kinds, which would otherwise be driven to their fullest capacity, are idle entirely for want of water, and others are running only a part, and generally a very small part, of the time. But while all the manufacturing interests are suffering, the paper makers seem to be the worst off of any. A great many paper mills are situated on the smaller streams, large enough in ordinary times, but which dry up and shrink to pitiful proportions in a drouth like the present; and hence one reason of the large damage to the paper-making interest.

BIRD HUNTING ON THE PRAIRIES.—The *modus operandi* of prairie bird hunting is described as follows: Mounted on a lumber wagon, drawn by a pair of good horses, with a trained dog or two in company, we sally forth to the broad plain. Arrived at the proper ground, the dogs are put out, and set about finding the game—the wagon slowly moving along. When the pointers give the well-known intentions of the game being near, the sportsmen alight and move cautiously toward the spot pointed out by the dogs. Presently up springs the bird, sometimes several, with a startling, whirring bang, bang, go the expectant pieces, the success being proportioned to the holder's skill. When the birds fly off and come to the ground a long distance, they are followed up by the hunters, who rarely fail to find them at the precise spot they have alighted. Having secured as many of these as may be, the sportmen take their places in the wagon, and move on till the dogs again give the signal for them to come down with gun in hand, ready for another discharge.

EMIGRATION OF ENGLISH FACTORY HANDS.—The Inman steamship Kangaroo, which arrived at New York last Saturday from Liverpool, landed over one hundred and fifty artisans and factory hands from England and Ireland, who come to seek employment in the great manufacturing centres of the New England States, and add in developing the rapidly increasing commercial interests of the Union. These people come from Manchester, Bradford, Huddersfield and Belfast, and are destined for Lowell, Lynn, Lawrence, Waltham and Boston, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island, and New London, Connecticut. They are of a remarkably fine class, fairly educated, industrious, and full of hope for the future, in consequence of the very encouraging reports which had reached them from some of their associates who preceded them to our shores.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court for the Third District in New York, Justices Hogeboom, Miller and Ingalls presiding, unanimously decided at the General Term, last week, that the shares of stockholders in National Banks were exempt from taxation by State authority, when the capital stock of the bank was invested in Government securities. The parties were the First National and the Exchange Banks of Albany, acting in behalf of the other National city Banks, and the Board of Assessors of Albany. It is understood that an appeal will be heard in the Court of Appeals at its next term.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865. NO. 17.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The Evidence for the Defense.

Nothing of Importance Elicited.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day. The examination of Col. Parsons was resumed. While he commanded at Andersonville boxes and supplies from the Sanitary Commission reached there. He had them sent in to the prisoners, for which they thanked him. Witness never knew of Captain Wirz being absent with the dogs. It was a penitentiary offense for Confederates to trade for greenbacks. He thought this was so declared by an act of Congress, and by a statute of the State of Georgia. The country around Andersonville was poor, and as a consequence, vegetables were scarce. Soon after some negroes had reached Andersonville, he addressed a communication to General Winder, asking what disposition should be made of them. The reply was that the question was in abeyance at Richmond, and until it was settled that they should be treated as prisoners of war. Witness did not know whether sentries were furloughed for shooting Union prisoners. Such information had never reached him.

Cross-examined by Judge Advocate Chapman.—Witness was first assigned to the command of Camp Sumter in the spring of 1864. An effort was made to build accommodations for the prisoners. Captain Wirz assumed the responsibility of building a dead house.

Judge Advocate—Would it not have been more humane to build a shelter for the living?

Witness—I think it was impracticable for Captain Wirz to furnish all the shelter required.

Judge Advocate—You do not answer my question.

Witness—Then, I answer yes; some shelter might have been built; I think the Quartermaster had not sufficient energy. I never exercised the right to punish prisoners. Capt. Wirz never received any orders for that purpose; the latter was responsible for what he did there. Capt. Wirz drew up the rules and regulations, and they had my approval. Capt. Wirz labored indefatigably. Whether or not he accomplished all he desired I do not know, but I do know that the prison was not half cared for. I think the responsibility rested on those who crowded so many prisoners there.

By the Court—Capt. Wirz drew up the prison rules by his own authority. Witness approved of them, because he thought they were right. There was no dead line therein provided. It was subsequently erected by virtue, he supposed, of Capt. Wirz's own rank.

Joseph Winn, of the Georgia reserves, who had been examined for the prosecution, was now called for the defense. There was a good deal of sickness in the prison during and owing to the heavy duty required, much dissatisfaction existed among the men, and some of them straggled away. The effect in the latter case was the arrest and shooting cases among the troops. He saw some of his men wearing old clothing which they had purchased from the prisoners. Upon the return of Stoughman captured the raiders they were all brought to Andersonville. They were searched, and jewelry, paper money, ladies' shawls, gold and silver spoons, pocket books, pocket combs and daguerreotypes were taken from them. Witness never heard a furlough could be obtained for love or money in Andersonville.

Cross-examined by Judge Advocate.—Witness knew of no soldier dying from starvation or emaciation, from the effects of living on nothing.

Question—Was the clothing which you saw the rebel soldiers taken from the dead bodies of Union soldiers?

Answer—I do not know, but I believe.

Mr. Baker—Tell us all about it.

The Judge Advocate objected, saying the witness had answered the question.

Nothing further of importance was elicited, and the Court adjourned.

A "Fast" Young Woman.

BOSTON, September 28.—A dashing young woman, named Nellie Gallas, Cyril's dies, both arrested here for the larceny of $6,400 in money and Government bonds, from a man in New York, on Friday night last. The woman arrived in Boston on Saturday, and created considerable excitement among the sporting fraternity, exhibiting a large roll of bills, betting large races and paying for thirty-two bottles of wine and other liquors. She placed $3,200 in the hands of a young man to keep for her, and upon his refusing to return 2,500 of it, she made complaint at the police office. The man was found and the $2,500 returned, as was supposed, to the rightful owner. Previously the woman's money was stolen in New York then made his appearance, and recovered less than half of the $6,400, but refuses to prosecute the woman.

Episcopal Convention of New York

NEW YORK, September 28.—At the session of the Episcopalian Convention, ex-Gov. John Aiken, after the address of the bishop was concluded, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention cordially responds to the sentiments presented by the Bishop of the Diocese in his address as respecting the return of peace to our land, and the state of the church in the Southern dioceses.

The Bishop then announced that the Northern brethern should do all that in them lies to reestablish the Union of the church. There were two sides to the affairs in the church, than are to be found in the South, and he was happy thus to testify to their worth, and to express the estimation in which they were held by him.

Convention of Evangelical Christians.

CLEVELAND, September 28.—The Convention of Evangelical Christians met yesterday. A permanent organization was effected by nominating Chief Justice Chase, of Washington, President, with Vice Presidents and Secretary. Addresses were delivered during the day by Drs. Kirk, Buddington, Clark and others, disclosing the objects of the convention. Thirty delegates were present, representing nineteen different denominations. Some plans of the organization will probably be presented by the Business Committee this morning. It is a very interesting gathering of earnest Christian clergymen and laymen, and results of value may be expected.

Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Grant.

His Special Car Thrown from the Track.

At about two o'clock yesterday morning, a special train of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, which was bringing General Grant back to this city from Indianapolis, reached Guilford, a point thirty-three miles from the city, and was going at quite a slow rate comparatively, on account of a sharp curve and bridge which they were nearing, when the car bearing the General was partially thrown from the track, and was dragged, thus, a considerable distance, fortunately without injuring the inmates. Upon stopping the train, it was found that some fiend in human form had deliberately attempted the General's assassination, by so adjusting the switch as to throw the car from the track, having broken open the switch-box in order to get at it. Gen. Grant reached the city yesterday in safety, and attended the races. There is a rather queer coincidence in this connection, that the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was at the same time, a sleeping-car, of a train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, which was conveying Major General Sherman to Louisville, was thrown from the track and roughly tossed about, fortunately without any serious result.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—According to the Boston *Traveller*, the press and the people of Massachusetts are speaking out with great unanimity in favor of the release of Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Wm. King, a prominent planter of Georgia, and well known for his efforts in behalf of the Union, who is now in this city on business, principally in connection with the Freedman's Bureau, assures us that no man could do so much good, at the present time, in the work of restoring his State to its proper relations to the Union, as Mr. Stephens. As early as one year ago, Mr. King was within the Union lines, and had frequent interviews with Gen. Sherman. That portion of the State of Georgia through which our troops marched, presented a scene of desolation, and in the hope that he might not be compelled to pursue the work of destruction further, Gen. Sherman sent Mr. King through the lines, with a message to Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown, promising them a safeguard if they would meet him with a view to restoring the State to the Union, without injury to property. Mr. Stephens heartily approved of the proposed meeting, but Gov. Brown hesitated, and the project failed, through Mr. King had a letter from Mr. S. favoring it. The friends of Mr. Stephens, who is a man of feeble constitution, weighing only eighty-six pounds, fear that his imprisonment at Fort Warren, in the approaching inclement season of the year, will speedily destroy his life. This would be neither an honor nor an advantage to the country, and might prove a great loss.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.—The Turk's Island *Standard* of a late date says: "Most of the salt shipped since our last report has been from Salt Bay, where of late several large vessels have loaded. The moderate demand at present is rather beneficial than otherwise, as the ponds throughout the Colony are in splendid condition, and require all the available force to gather in the salt now made, before the rainy season sets in. We have an ample supply on hand, but most of it is exposed to the weather, and would soon be cleared off by a gale. Price 10 cents.

The Akron *Beacon* gives the particulars of a suicide in Summit county, committed under very peculiar circumstances. On the evening of the 16th, Mr. Aaron Thompson, while riding in a carriage with a young lady as a companion, deliberately shot himself. He was intoxicated at the time, and his companion, thinking the firing of the pistol one of his freaks, drove some distance before she discovered the awful truth. He was taken to the house of Mr. Caskey, and died on Sunday evening.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Dull Times in Washington—Southern Trade and Railway Connections—The Wirz Trial—How Long it will Last—The Prisoner on his Last Legs—School Houses for Freedmen—A City Official Shown up—Adventures of a Lightning Rod Man.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20th, 1865.

Since the great army, that for years either laid in front of this city or near it, was disbanded, the business of Washington has become extremely dull. When the army went the sutlers had to follow, and when they left, all sorts of business at once dried up—unless it be the pardon business, which is still in a flourishing condition. Southern merchants come here, take a look at the sights—get a pardon, and then pass on to Baltimore or further East, to lay in a stock of goods. The idea of purchasing anything here, never enters their heads. Though we live here, we confess, we don't like to purchase anything—in which respect we are about on an equality with our Southern brethren.

Baltimore is at present commanding a pretty lively Southern trade. It will soon do more perhaps much more, than it ever did before. Its railroad connections with the South are much better than before the war. The goods destined for the South do not have to be unloaded in the city and then hoated nine miles to Alexandria, there loaded into cars again. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company receive freight at their depot in Baltimore, where it is loaded into cars, and the same cars, run directly through to Richmond and Danville. There is nothing to prevent cars from Philadelphia or Harrisburg running through to Richmond and Lynchburg, and further South, without changing.

Two daily trains (morning and evening) now leave this city on the arrival of the Eastern trains—on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Richmond. The road is in excellent order, and trains run through on time. At Richmond connections are made for Charleston, Savannah, &c., which is something like old times again.

The trial of Wirz progresses slowly. The case has occupied the attention of the Commission since August 23d, almost constantly, and has proved a tedious and laborious trial to all concerned. One hundred and twelve witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution. The defense have summoned over one hundred witnesses, some thirty of whom are already here, so that the trial bids fair to last another month. If there is anything very unusual in the case, the court soon turns up, judging from his appearance, he will hardly live to see the end of the trial. He is on his last legs. His actions indicate that he would rather not live. Whether his silence were it not for the watchfulness of the guard placed over him. He is now on earth but a shadow of his former self. Even his best friends—everybody have deserted him—even his wife does not show a single spark of affection for him. She pays him a visit in prison, but only daily visits to him in prison, but it is only out of respect for appearance sake, and not from any desire to set the part of a consoling and devoted wife. He is evidently an exceedingly contemptible.

Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, has given the use of two public buildings to aid the Freedmen's Bureau to erect temporary school houses for the education of the children of freedmen. This is a very praiseworthy act on part of the Secretary, at a time when so really needed, with the city native's kicking so hard against every movement tending to the elevation of the colored people of this District.

But look out for a howl of indignation from our worthy city officials, and the property holders generally, who don't believe that a colored person should be taught to read and write. Their estimation of the colored race is the same as in South Carolina. They don't believe in associating with them publicly, but some of them do privately. A certain city official said to me, a few days ago, that he would as soon see his mother in her coffin, as to see her associating with a negro. And notwithstanding all this, if we can believe the flying reports of the washer-women, this same man is a wolf in sheep in wolf's clothing. In this city lives a good looking mulatto woman with *three children*, who, another carries her bread for herself and three children by washing. She is a bright mulatto, has hard work to earn barely sufficient to feed and clothe these children. The city official above referred to, can no more bear publicly to look at a "nigger," is the father of all these children. His features are so indelibly stamped in exact one of them, that there is no possibility of a mistake. This official has plenty of money, and yet, strange to say, he has entirely abandoned this colored female to her fate, and has not paid a single thing toward the support of either the mother or children. This is only one case of quite a few in this city. Many of these white fathers of mulatto and quadroon children are the ones who at present are striving most to keep the negro down in degradation, and are laboring to defeat the granting of suffrage to the colored people.

George W. Downey, a copperhead lightning-rod agent of this city, noted through the war for his rebel sympathy and hostility toward the Government, some time since paid the fine of Capt. Beckham, who was fined $100 as respecting the work-house for vagrancy, drunkenness and disgraceful and obscene street conduct. The lightning rod agent, Downey called on the superintendent of the building for the job. Mr. Goodwin has but recently been appointed Disbursing Clerk of the Interior Department, and is independent of the building in place of Mr. Lamon, a noted rebel sympathizer, who, in 1861, declared that "Northern blood should flow as much Northern blood up to his knees than lift his hand against the South." Notwithstanding this fact he was retained in office by the present appointment of Mr. Harlan as Secretary of Interior. The feelings of Sir. Harlan toward this sort of fellows is well known all over the country, and Mr. Harlan has been following the example of Lamon, at once removed him. Mr. Goodwin has no more love for them than secretary Harlan, and when Mr. Downey applied for the above job, he inquired directly of him if "he was the rebel secesh sympathizer who had paid Hill's fine?" On Downey replying in the affirmative and boasting over it, Mr. Goodwin informed him that "rather than employ him he would trust the building to the lightnings of heaven." Downey flew into a rage, and rushed down to an Alderman's office, where he made an affidavit and had it inserted in Florence's paper, charging Mr. Goodwin with a blackguard and proscription, and the copperheads are trying to make capital out of it. We wish we had some more such men as Goodwin and Harlan office to clear out the secesh element still remaining in the Departments. S. C.

The English Capitalists.

At Cleveland the Sir Morton Peto party were "put through" the usual reception gauntlet, banquets, speeches, &c., all of which were, of course, very fine. Sir Morton in his speech made the following capital points:

It seems that you accept the fact of our large investments in this country as proofs that we have had confidence in you. It is true that we had confidence, and are perfectly satisfied with the result of that confidence. Those gentlemen who had not like confidence with us, and who put their money in Confederate bonds, have no occasion to rejoice with us. (Great laughter and cheering.) In going back to England and reporting the result of our visit, we shall take back a pleasant tale. We have everywhere been greeted with professions of friendship which we heartily believe to be sincere. If the two countries would but remember that they ought to respect each other's independence. After our journeyings west and east we can say there is only one thing that we have not seen in this country which can be seen in every other country—we have not seen a single man asking alms. In other countries, no matter where, we could not have traveled a day without being appealed to on all sides by beggars; not a port that we could enter without being met on landing with appeals for alms. Here we can say that we have not seen a beggar, or a person whose appearance indicated want.

National Evangelical Convention.

This Convention, now in session in Cleveland, is presided over by Chief Justice Chase. He said the object of the meeting was to organize a Christian Commission for the people, corresponding to the Christian Commission for the army. Among the distinguished delegates present are Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; Hon. C. H. Olds, Attorney General of Ohio, Columbus; H. Chamberlain, Cincinnati; Rev. D. Frankland, Cincinnati; Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer; H. P. Hopkins, Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Kirk, Boston, Congregationalist; Rev. Dr. Durbin, New York City, Methodist; Rev. Dr. Childs, Boston, Baptist; Rev. Dr. Boardman, Philadelphia, Presbyterian; Rev. E. R. Smith, Nashville, Tennessee; Rev. D. A. Randall, Columbus, Ohio; Rev. E. R. Marvin, New York City; Rev. A. C. Osborn, St. Louis.

Oil on the Yellowsville Track.

The Wellsville *Union* says: "The well of Dr. Trnesdale, of Little Yellow Creek, which we noticed last week, has been re-tubed, and is yielding oil of a superior quality. The flow, however, is not regular, as the paraphine accumulates in the tube and chokes it up. When the paraphine is loosened the oil flows very rapidly. On Tuesday afternoon, while the hands at the well had ceased pumping to make some repairs in the tank, the paraphine burst loose and three barrels of pure oil flowed in ten minutes. On Wednesday about two barrels flowed in the same way. Experienced oil men concur in the opinion that if will result in a good paying well. We may confidently look for an oil interest here that will give Wellsville a start of hundreds of dollars of duly. It is hoped that the result of these trials will have a salutary effect, and tend to restore the importing business to a just basis.

CRIME IN CHICAGO.—At the September term of the Recorder's Court, in Chicago, fifty-six prisoners were convicted and sentenced. Thirty-eight were sentenced to the State Penitentiary for terms ranging from one to fourteen years, and the remaining eighteen were sent to serve out terms in the county jail or the city bridewell. This was the case of a single month. Chicago must excel in everything.

A Chinese Crucifixion.

The following account of a recent crucifixion in China, interesting because of its resemblance to those mentioned in Scripture, is by Mr. James Jones, of Amoy, who witnessed the execution on the 18th of October:

The victim was a well-known thief, whose principal offense was stealing young girls and selling them for prostitutes. On his trial before the judge he refused to criminate himself, although repeatedly scourged until his back was raw. If a female witness fails in giving satisfactory evidence in a court of justice, she is beaten with a leather strap across the mouth. His wife, desirous of sparing her husband, refused to give evidence, but after two or three applications of the strap, her courage gave way. She confessed his guilt, and the *sum total* benefitting that $200 of money so derived was hidden in the sea near the beach. Officers were sent in search, and finding the dollars in the place indicated, the prisoner was sentenced to be crucified. Condemned by the Chinese the most severe of punishments—because they imagine that if a man leaves this world minus any of his members he appears in the same condition in the next. The culprit, therefore, prayed to be crucified instead of being beheaded. The cross was of the Latin form, the foot being inserted in a stout plank and the criminal, standing on a board, had nails driven through his feet, his hands stretched and nailed to the cross-beam. His legs were fastened to the cross with an iron chain, and his arms bound with cords, and on the cord round his waist was inserted a piece of wood, on which was written his name and offense; a similar piece on his right arm confirmed the sentence—nails to remain on the cross day and night until he died; another on his left arm had the name of the judge who tried the case and also the criminal was nailed to the cross inside the Yamun, in the presence of the Magistrate, and then carried by four coolies to one of the principal thoroughfares leading from the city, where he was left during the day, but removed at night inside in the prison for fear of the friends of the criminal. The cross was made for the purpose of an extremely tough and ductile quality, and possesses a degree of strength about double that of the inferior kind of iron plates usually employed in ship-building. The cross-beam is about two feet cube, and is duplicated, and at the same time a greater degree of strength given in all parts subjected to heavy strains. Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, constructed no less than 1,500 tons of shipping, wholly or partially built of steel. Of these, fifty-four are ocean steamers, and an aggregate of 108 horse-power. The principal masts and spars of eighteen sailing vessels were also built wholly of steel by the same firm.

The largest steel vessel in process Lloyd's for 400 tons measurement, would weigh 500 tons more than a steel one of the same class. Two steel vessels for the Messrs. Dowd, now on the stocks at Liverpool draw from three to four feet less water than iron steamers. The largest vessels of war are now being built of steel, and at the same time have 9-inch armor-plates, instead of 6½ inch. He showed how much more durable steel rails, axles, tires, &c., were than those made of iron. For railway purposes the advantage was at least 20 to 1 in favor of the steel rail. There are at extensive steel works in England, the property of Mr. Goodwin, employing four hours. In a short time there will be in operation machinery capable of producing fully 500 tons of steel per week, equal to the best that the entire production of cast steel in Great Britain before the introduction of the Bessemer process. Mr. Bessemer closed by remarking that "the United States can make steel as at least £20 per ton below the average price at which cast steel was sold a few years ago. With the present means of production, therefore, a saving of not less than £1,200,000 per annum may be effected in Great Britain alone, even in this infant state of the Bessemer steel manufacture."

A Wonderful Discovery.

An exchange paper has news from China of the most astonishing character. On the authority of Mr. Burlingame we are informed that the Chinese are not the demi-barbarians which we have always considered them, but the most enlightened people in the world. The subjoined extract will give an idea of the discoveries of Mr. B.:

Instead of an ignorant and semi-savage people, they are found to be one of the best educated, most intellectual and moral people on the face of the earth. The Chinese Empire is probably the oldest government on the face of the globe, and, if anything, more democratic than our own, merit being the sole test for promotion to all its offices. With a population of nearly 400,000,000, they have maintained their form of government through centuries of vicissitudes, and with less internal convulsions than any other nation. Their system of education is more perfect than our own, the Government holding itself bound to students furnishing the real stimulant to gratify and encourage their ambition to excel. To surpass in intellectual knowledge and power is the key that opens to the Chinaman all the doors to the highest positions in the government, the passport to office, whether he commences as the son of a coolie or a mandarin. With a climate as diversified as our own, ranging from near the tropics to the colder latitudes, they have all the facilities for a great and powerful nation. Being of a far superior native population, the development in agriculture has been, through necessity, carried to a more perfect state, and still scholars have developed the effect of lights and shades upon vegetation. The cold and broken regions which in this country are left barren and untouched, are there made arable and productive. With broad navigable rivers and fertile plains, they have all the features for an extensive commercial people, and present one of the richest fields for American commerce.

IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED.—The "Champagne" trials in San Francisco have resulted in a verdict for the United States, and shipment of the principal brands of that article, we learn from the *Bulletin*, have been declared guilty of defrauding the United States by falsely invoicing their wines. The trials demonstrated the fact that the entire product of genuine champagne wine exceeds twelve trillions of bottles per annum, of which more than three trillions are sent to the United States. The amount shipped to California is reported by the agent of the Treasury Department, resident in France, to be much greater than that sent to any other locality, considering the relative size of the State and the country tributary to it, and it appears that the undervaluation of this article was so great that if will result in a good revenue to the Government was defrauded of more than half a million of dollars of duty. It is hoped that the result of these trials will have a salutary effect, and tend to restore the importing business to a just basis.

The official report on the race between the Winooski and Algonquin states that the economical performance of each vessel was equal, and that the arrangement of the Winooski machinery is the completest and most convenient possible, and its economy is fully equal to that given by the very complex design of the Algonquin.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Gen. Butler Settling Accounts.

Appointments by the President.

CHICAGO VISITORS EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 28.

After the Shenandoah.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamers Saranac and Sawnee sailed from San Francisco, the former on the 14th and the latter on the 20th of August, in pursuit of the pirate Shenandoah. Both of these steamers are fast and heavily armed, and should either be fortunate enough to get up with the pirate, no fears may be entertained of the result.

General Butler.

Major General Butler arrived in town to-day, and has been engaged all day at the Treasury Department in the settlement of his account. He was waited upon this evening by a committee of the Returned Soldier's and Sailor's Benevolent Association, and invited to address them to-morrow evening. He was unable to comply, but promised to speak in their behalf in a few days.

The Chicago Tourists.

The Chicago City Council delegation, escorted by some of the members of the Baltimore Council, are expected to arrive here to-morrow. Arrangements have been made by the municipal authorities of Washington to give them a handsome reception.

THE UNITED STATES REGULARS.

Absence of Secretary McCulloch.

Return of General Gilmore.

The Louisiana Delegation.

Political Condition of North Carolina.

Witnesses for the Boat-Burners.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 28.

On Furlough.

Secretary McCulloch will leave Washington in a few days for a former home in Indiana, on private business. He will be absent about two weeks. This will be the first furlough the Secretary has taken since his appointment to the position he now so ably fills.

The Regulars.

Most of the companies composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Regular Artillery regiments have been dismounted, and until further orders will serve as heavy artillery. The Fifth regiment will probably be ordered to Florida, and the others to Texas.

General Gilmore.

Major General Q. A. Gilmore arrived here to-day on his way to Augusta to command in South Carolina.

Judge Hallyburton, of Richmond, is an applicant for pardon.

Recruiting.

Returns received at the Adjutant general's office show that the regular army is being recruited at the rate of one battalion per week, per regiment, per day. Congress will probably be recommended to increase the regular force to fifty thousand men.

Appointments.

The following are among the appointments of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue made to-day by the President: Ohio—Andrew J. Rose, sixth division, fourth district. Illinois—Benjamin Bond, seventh district. Wisconsin—Jacob L. Chase, ninth division, third district. Wisconsin—Andrew McLaughlin, twelfth division, fifth district. Pennsylvania—Abel T. Parker, twelfth division, eighteenth district. Wm. H. Stoneback, fourth division, eleventh district; James Cassiday, first division, twenty-second district. West Virginia—William H. Hesnick, sixth division, second district.

The Louisiana Delegation.

Which called upon the President the other day, was composed of Messrs. James Taylor and Judge Lee. They represent Governor Orr's wills, and desire to have the present State government of Louisiana thrust aside and his present Excellency appointed Provisional Governor. Another party representing Senator Hahn and his friends have also had several interviews with the President. They ask that the election which has already been called shall be allowed to go on, alleging that the State Government is as legitimate as that of Virginia, of Arkansas, or of Tennessee; that a new convention would inevitably make a worse constitution, and that Wells has already quite as much power as it is safe to trust in such hands. They further ask that if any Provisional Governor is to be appointed, that Governor Hahn, of Wickliffe, be the man. This party is backed by Hon. A. P. Dostie.

Political Condition of North Carolina.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, has written a letter to a friend in this city on the political condition of affairs in his State. The letter, which is intended for publication, will be given to the public in a few days. It is a voice from the South deserving a candid and favorable hearing. Mr. Rayner's sincerity and frankness will not be doubted, nor will his opinions be disregarded. The circumstances which forced such a man into even a seeming acquiescence in secession deserve consideration, and his view of the situation in the South will command attention.

Evidence for the Boat Burners.

Colonel Bell, chief counsel of the rebel steamboat burners now on trial at St. Louis, was closeted for two hours with the President to-day. His conference has especial reference to securing the attendance, as witnesses, of Jeff. Davis, Mallory and Seddon, whose evidence, it is believed, will be of the utmost importance in the case.

Brevet Brigadier-General Wells, Provost Marshal of the defences south of the Potomac, at his own solicitation has been mustered out of service.

The Last Ditch.

Ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, is here anxiously seeking the last ditch.

The Virginia Elections.

There is likely to be some difficulty about the October Congressional elections in Virginia. The law requires that the commissioners shall be appointed by the courts, but there are now no courts to appoint them.

The Next Congress.

Prominent Democrats and reconstructed politicians, who are engaged in figuring upon the character of the next Congress, say that there will be a majority of ten in favor of admitting the Southern members who come properly to take the test oath.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

The Election Ordinance Passed—Apportionment of Representatives Not Yet Settled.

MONTGOMERY, September 26.—The election ordinance was debated all day and finally agreed to. All State officials to be elected by the people are to be held on the first Monday in November. The appointments for representatives raised some discussion, and it will be further debated to-morrow.

A New Swindle.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Some swindler is imposing a new swindling dodge. An envelope is used, purporting to be sent bearing printed upon it in large type "money package American Express Company," and properly addressed and endorsed as coming from the Navy Yard at Washington. The wife of an officer of the Navy was induced to pay seven dollars to the bearer of such a package to-day. She was allowed to open it, and read what appeared to be two telegraph messages of the American Telegraph Company, directing the payment of prize money to her husband. Both the envelope and telegraph blanks had been obtained by theft or other improper means. The public should be on their guard against the scoundrels.

Highly Interesting.

Forgery Detected—Meeting of Fenians—Statistics of the Order—Female Circles—Bonds for the New Irish Republic—The St. Louis Visitors—Building in Richmond—General Orders not All a Law—Late Mexican Items—Return of Gen. Howard—Robert Dale Owen in Washington—Trial of the Winooski and Algonquin to be Continued—Naval Funds—Gen. Pleasanton—Troops to be Mustered Out, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, September 28.—An attempt was made yesterday by a young man to swindle the Park Bank by a forged check on the Chemical Bank, drawn to the order of a late clerk of the former bank. The forgery was detected, but the forger escaped.

The Fenians had an immense meeting at Cooper Institute last night, Colonel O'Mahony presiding. Much enthusiasm prevailed. An address was delivered by Col. Wm. R. Roberts, in the course of which he said: "You, then, fellow-countrymen of every creed and belief, I appeal to stand by the Fenian Brotherhood, and enable them to make the coming revolution successful by furnishing the sinews of war for the brave men who are preparing to strike one more blow for Irish liberty and Irish independence. You cannot stay, no power on earth but that of force, can stay the onward movement of an army of Irish patriots, who are mustering silently and surely from Cork to Donegal, and from Dublin to Connemara, from New York to New Orleans, and from Maine to San Francisco. They will soon be on the march with the harp seen flying in the breeze."

Col. O'Mahony and Hon. John Hogan, of St. Louis, absolutely ignored addresses.

The *World* gives some alleged facts in reference to the Fenian organization. There are at present about three hundred "Circles" in the country, and they are increasing at the rate of one hundred per month. These "circles" number one hundred to three hundred men. There are also fifteen female circles. In this country, presided over by Miss Ellen Mahoney, who is the female head of the centre. She is principal of the Central Female Lodge. The monthly expenses of the body amount to $10,000, and it is said the tax of twenty dollars a man on the Fenians in the United States is nearly paid up, and the aggregate assessment will reach $50,000.

There is in this city a military engineering class of one hundred, taught by an engineer formerly in McClellan's staff. Subscriptions to large amounts are received every week from all parts of the country. A bank account is kept by the brotherhood, in one of the bank note companies is printing eight per cent. bonds in the name of the Irish Republic. They will be issued in sums of fifties, hundreds, five hundreds, twenties, fifties, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand. In the centre will be a figure of Liberty, holding a sword, and on the right the wife of Emmett and Lincoln. It is confidently hoped these will be taken up readily, and large orders are coming from the country and West. It was stated last evening that Mr. Morrissey had offered to take $10,000 of the bonds.

The Fenian headquarters in Dunne street, they have been removed from Union square. For course no information is given as to where they are sent.

The St. Louis Common Council visited the Croton Water Works to-day. They drove through Central Park to the new reservoir. They expressed themselves delighted with the masonry work, and the gates designed by Mr. Ward. After partaking of a collation they went to High Bridge. Here they were conducted through the new conduit recently completed on the new main and aqueduct. At Croton dam, they sat down to an excellent dinner, and subsequently returned to the city.

The Richmond *Times* of Wednesday says: Nearly after a disastrous fire, ever gave signs of greater activity than Richmond does to-day. We hear the architects say that the whole of Main street will be rebuilt in less than twelve months.

The *Herald* has a letter from a Mexican exile, stating that there is no foundation for the report that General Ortega has succeeded in effecting a junction with Lerdo de Tejada in Mexico, based on the security of confiscated

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, of Sandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

PRETENDED FRIENDS, THE WORST ENEMIES OF THE SOUTH.

The loyalty of the country has just conquered its armed and open enemies in the field. It has another victory to achieve at the approaching elections. This, though prospective, is as sure as the former, which is historic. The same sterling patriotism which secured the one will effect the other. The same interest is involved and the same parties are arrayed, the one for and the other against that interest. It is not, however, mere victory that we strive for, but the peace, order, social happiness, and financial prosperity throughout the whole land.

The great hindrance to this attainment is the unhappy and disappointed factions of demagogues which prolonged the conflict of arms by the encouragement they held out to the rebels to persevere in their unhallowed rebellion. They present the same hindrance to the success of reconstructive measures which have for their object the integrity, uniqueness and amity of the Union, by the friendly and vigorous concurrence of all the States which compose it, and the hindrance is presented in substantially the same way, that is, by holding out to the disloyalty of the South hopes of such a coalition with that in the North, that the combined force of the two will be able to defeat the Unionism of the country at some future general election. They themselves hope, and they encourage the disloyal sentiment of the South to hope, that they will thus have public affairs managed to suit both, by an administration of their joint choosing.

In this course they are doing the Southern people an injury of the same kind that they have done them during the war, by postponing their honest and full submission to the laws of the Union, and thus protracting the losses and inconveniences which they have brought upon themselves by their rebellion against the laws. The Union party is the true friend of the South, and desires to see it in the enjoyment of that peace, order and prosperity which it lost by the rebellion. The party which encourages it to persist in its evil course, and to cherish its sectional purposes, is its greatest enemy. The safety of the country, and the welfare of the States lately in insurrection, require a total and thorough defeat of the sectional and unpatriotic party which has opposed the Government in the whole of its policy during the war, and which is now opposed to it as much as it has been at any previous time. The politicians of the South need not wait for the elections here, to be assured that any expectations they may indulge of effective aid from the opposition party in the North, in furtherance of disloyal and diversive schemes, is doomed to disappointment. And, the sooner they learn who their best friends are, and where their true interests lie, the better it will be for them. The elections will not show more clearly than the actions of the loyal people have shown it, that the Union is to be preserved, and that sectional and party interests and schemes in opposition to it, are doomed to defeat and disappointment. Let the Union voice be heard, announcing that doom loudly and strongly at the ballot-boxes on the second Tuesday of October.

THE QUESTION OF CONSOLIDATION.

From the expressions which have been made through the columns of the COMMERCIAL and in private conversation, we are persuaded that there is little or no opposition to the proposition to consolidate under one government the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the adjacent boroughs. We are persuaded that the almost universal judgment is that this would be for the interests of all concerned—in fact, that the interests of all concerned absolutely require this. When the details come to be arranged, there may and probably will be a variety of views and purposes, though we believe they will be readily harmonized.

Although the feeling of approval of which we have spoken is all but universal, there is not, we are sorry to say, the disposition we could wish to see manifested by leading citizens to take hold of the matter and give it the attention which, from its importance, it should receive, and without which, after all, nothing will be rightly consummated. We know that our business men have their attention occupied,—but we respectfully suggest that this is a piece of business which is as much worthy of their attention as anything that can be named. We fear that this is not the whole of the reason why leading citizens abstain from giving active attention to public questions. We fear it has grown to be too much the way with them to leave to others the management of questions wherein they think they are not immediately interested personally. Where there is anything like a general disposition thus to act—rather not to act—of course nothing will be done as it should be done,—and thus public spirit dies out and the city falls behind in the race for business and consequence. We confess to a disposition to speak of such a spirit, it it really does exist here, in the strongest terms of reprobation. The less there is to do, the less the drones that might be applied to some communities with good effect. Perhaps it would not be quite right to speak of persons indifferent to everything but their own interests as drones—nevertheless such indifference to the common welfare among the bees would not be overlooked, because where such a spirit prevailed there would be no honey—no permanent prosperity in the hive.

Our object is to draw the attention of leading citizens more directly to the importance of taking hold of the question of consolidating into one Pittsburgh the brood of cities and boroughs which divide and weaken what, united, would be a great city, strong in numbers and action. We think we may say with tolerable certainty that if they do not take the management of the question, it will be managed by other, and, after all, perhaps, in some respects, better hands. Consolidation is a natural event to occur. It will come according to the law of Progress, which cannot be arrested, and which goes neither around nor stops short to gratify indifference or opposition, but right on and over everybody and everything not possessed of the sagacity to get out of the way. It sometimes happens that men absorbed in business need to have their attention drawn to public matters in which they, in common with the whole community, have a direct interest. We prefer, as to the question of consolidation, to believe that no part of the community is really indifferent, that all will manifest the requisite public spirit, and bestow the necessary time, when once they realize what their duty is. However others may be dubious on this point, we do not permit ourselves to doubt,—and we count confidently on seeing leading citizens taking hold of and giving direction to the question of consolidation, which only awaits their control,—which if they do not take, others will.

THE LAST DAY OF ASSESSMENTS.

This is the last day for procuring assessments preparatory to voting on Tuesday, October 10. Let delinquents act promptly, lest they find themselves shut out from the ballot box.

JOHN BULL IN A FUME.—The Fenians have disturbed JOHN BULL not a little. Already the British navy is in motion, and "arbitrary arrests," which was the staple of the London *Times* in declaiming against our Government, are the order of the day. The Fenians are said to swarm everywhere, all over Ireland,—defection is said to have tainted the British army to an alarming extent, and Fenianism, on the wiggle, in the eyes of JOHN BULL, is scarcely less alarming than the Cholera or the Cattle disease. We know we ought to feel concerned for the result—and we feel confident that the universal Yankee will forthwith conjure up the proper sort of feeling on account of our loving cousins.

WILL the *Post* just keep its fingers out of other peoples pies? We wish it to understand that our affair with our ancient colemporary is "none of its funeral."

WHAT IS DEMANDED OF THE SOUTH.

Judge BYRD, of Alabama, who, not long since, came to Washington for the purpose of having an interview with the President, publishes a letter in which he says, from what he heard at Washington he believes it is expected that the South will—

First—Declare the African race free by the organic law of each State.

Second—That each State will secure and guarantee by her Constitution civil rights to the freedmen; political rights, such as suffrage, holding office, &c., are not expected to be conferred on them at this time; these are matters to be left to the discretion of the several States.

But the freedom of the African race and the guaranty of their civil rights are prerequisites to the reconstruction of State Governments and their readmission to the Union.

The question, then, is narrowed down to this: Will we make a Constitutional declaration of the freedom of the African race and a guaranty of their civil rights, or remain indemnitely under a military government?

We suspect that is pretty nearly it,—at all events, the reverse of the proposition, as to the African race, would probably keep the Southern States—"African race" and all—a long time out in the cold.

SOMETHING USEFUL.

"COLBY'S Improved Flour and Meal Sifter" is a new patent of the utility class, which we can unqualifiedly recommend. It requires no great penetration of severe testing to be convinced of that. It is a substitute for the sieve, and is at the same time a cullender. In fact, it is a kitchen utensil which no good housewife, after she has seen it, will dispense with. It is moreover cheap, and will be an article of universal use in all well regulated kitchens. EVANS & BLOOD, 67 Fourth street, have the sale of county rights.

"VICE PRESIDENT" STEPHENS.—There is a movement on foot to procure the pardon of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, so that he may take a hand at the form of reconstruction in Georgia. This no doubt will excite the indignation of many, who perhaps may save themselves some confusion, if they will stop for a moment to ascertain that this is a New England movement chiefly, and that men are in it whom it would not be safe to call Copperheads or rebel sympathizers. The movement may succeed, and we deem it best to remind persons who can see no good in asking mercy for Presidential JOHNSON, in the pardon line, that it may be well to temper their indignation, or they may be found arrayed against some very good friends of the Union and Freedom.

THE STATE FAIR.—The Pennsylvania State Fair is in progress at Williamsport. The locality renders the Fair one for the Northern part rather than the whole State; and there does not appear to have been at the opening a very high promise of extraordinary success. But there was a lively expectation that stock and articles for display would yet arrive. The names of a good many celebrities are announced among the arrivals—apparently the most conspicuous feature of the show.

LET it be understood that a law of Congress disfranchises all who ran away from the draft and became deserters. There are not a few of this sort of sneaks in every district. It is a simple duty which every loyal citizen owes to the country, to inform against them. Let a sharp eye be kept out for them.

PERSONAL.

—William J. Duane died in Philadelphia early this week, aged eighty-five years. Those who can recall their memory so far back will remember him as the Secretary of the Treasury under General Jackson, at which time his career was stamped lastingly in the history of this country. The son of one of the earliest and most influential politicians of the country, when politics meant honesty and earnestness and ability, Mr. Duane grew up to be an active leading spirit in public affairs. The grandson, and by a double tie the representative of Dr. Franklin, he showed fairly the training of that wise and great man, and thus commended himself to his townsmen. But Mr. Duane had high qualities of his own, and he was not a man to be confounded with transmitting the honors of his ancestors. Full of zeal, of industry, and of ability, he soon made for himself a leading place in all the truly great warriors of half a century ago, and his reputation is still cherished at the bar and the bench. Two years ago he called a peer of the giants of his day, and able to cope with them. As the counsel of Mr. Girard, the legal guardian of his great fortune, and the guiding hand of the will which transmitted his vast inheritance to the city of Philadelphia, in trust for its orphans, Mr. Duane is fairly entitled to a large share of local honor. It was only within a brief interval of his last illness that a great officer of the nation, a representative man in every sense, called for counsel at a long interview with Mr. Duane, and the result of that visit showed that the venerable man had attributed something of a prophet's strain. Fully active to all the changes in the country, his old experience still served those who had been entrusted with the duties of the day, and he was to the last ready and able to serve his country. As a *raconteur*, as a living treasure of local history—as a genial and ever fresh source of stories that were before that history, Mr. Duane will be long remembered. His personality, his quick motions, his short, lithe, well-proportioned body, his bright eye, his long, soft hair, all seemed to be apt to make part of his story; and his wonderful memory was the treasure-house of his jewels, and his perfect art in drawing out his incidents was the setting that gave them double interest and interest.

—We learn from the Philapelphia *Press* that Mr. Edwin Forrest has nearly recovered from his protracted illness, and that he "will begin a course of Shakspeare in the New England towns about the middle of next month, in almost his usual splendid health." The *Press* adds: "It is known that Mr. Forrest, in his anxiety to improve his own profession, some time ago projected a kind of theatrical school, and erected a large brick addition to his residence, in which he removed his noble picture gallery, and in which he established, on a small but perfect model, his stage, auditorium, orchestra, &c., for the accommodation of the youth of both sexes who might be so fortunate as to obtain admission to his college. His long illness and necessary absence in his personations at the theatres, have only postponed, let us hope, the fulfilment and prosecution of this noble design. We believe it will be impossible to secure the services of some old and experienced actor, of tried integrity and character, to superintend this institution."

—The Chambersburgh *Repository* says there will be three clergymen returned to the Senate this fall. Rev. James L. Graham, the Union nominee in Allegheny, is a local Methodist minister, a most worthy gentleman, and made one of the most efficient Senators in the body. Rev. Geo. Landon, just nominated in the Bradford district, is an old Methodist minister, and was Presiding Elder for many years. He was chosen to the Senate in 1859, and will be returned this fall by an overwhelming majority. He is one of the ablest men of the North, and as fearless and true as he is able. Rev. Robert A. Browne, formerly pastor of the Second Associate Reformed Church of Pittsburgh, and at present pastor of the same church in New Castle, is the Union candidate for Senator in the Lawrence, Butler, and Mercer district. He entered the service as Chaplain of the Roundhead regiment, and served until near the close of the war. He is an able debater, an earnest Union man, and will make a useful and creditable Senator.

—An Austrian nobleman and jurist, Max Ellot von Stubenrauch, professor of the University of Vienna, and his wife, poisoned themselves a few weeks ago, in order to escape from the investigation of his frauds upon the relief and savings bank for working people and servants, the funds of which had been committed to his trust. His friends had collected a sum to enable him to make up the amount, but, when they called at his house, they found the professor and his wife dead in bed.

—The *Round Table* tells an odd story of Bossisio, Maretzek's new prima donna, who arrived in Boston by the Cunard steamer last week. When the steamer was coming up the harbor the usual salute was fired; and poor Bossisio, frightened nearly to death, fell down upon the deck in terror. She had the impression that a naval engagement was about to commence, her rather vague notions of our civil war leading her to suppose that the Confederates were on the point of attacking Boston. It is hoped that the young lady understands more about singing than she does about politics.

—Jean Paul, in "Hesperus," gives this good-humored sarcasm on his own countrymen. We quote from Mr. Brooks's new translation: "For I understand the Germans. They want, like the metaphysician, to know every thing from the beginning onward, very exactly, in royal octavo, without excessive brevity, and with some *étude*. They furnish an epigram with a preface, and a love-madrigal with a table of contents;—they determine the zephyr by compass and the heart of a maiden by comic sections; they mark every thing, like merchants, in black letter, and prove every thing, like jurists; their cerebral membranes are living parchments, their legs private surveyor's poles and pedometers; they cut up the veil of the Nine Muses, and apply to the hearts of these damsels farmers' compasses and insert gauging rods in their heads."

—Foreign ministers who come wifeless to this country, cannot remain long here without being captivated by the charms of American ladies. The wife of Count Sartiges, late French ambassador, and now at Rome; the widow of the late Russian ambassador Bodisco, and the wife of his successor at Washington, Baron Stoeckl; the Italian minister's wife; the wife of the Belgian secretary of legation, and a number of other ladies married to foreign diplomatists, are all of this class, and the Swedish minister is engaged to marry a Bostonian. The English ministers, Mr. Crampton and Lord Lyons, were the only exceptions to this almost general rule. Mr. Crampton returned from this country as he came—a bachelor. After an unfortunate alliance with an English musical lady, Miss Baile, he is again left to solitude and single life, and Lord Lyons is still unmarried.

—Hon. Townsend Haines, who held an important position in the Treasury Department some years ago, and filled it with conspicuous ability and integrity, died at his residence, West Chester, Pennsylvania, on Thurs tay evening last, the 21st inst., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. A ripe scholar, a fine poet, a finished orator, an incorruptible judge, and a fervent and high-souled patriot, he died in the fear and the love of God, and at peace with all his fellowmen.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The bids for the purchase of the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mills, at Chattanooga, were opened at noon on the 14th inst., at the Quartermaster General's office. Only two bids were received, one from Mr. E. M. Spiel, of Cincinnati, of $20,000, and Mr. Ward H. Lamon, of Washington City, of $30,000. The mill, which was built during Sherman's campaign, cost the Government about $200,000, and is furnished with machinery of the most improved pattern. It is not believed that the Government will part with it at the low price offered. If sold, however, Mr. Lamon is evidently the successful bidder.

A remarkable "medium," in the person of a little girl, twelve years old, is now exciting the wonder of the residents of Springfield, Massachusetts. After being locked in a square wooden cabinet with her hands tightly tied behind her back and fastened securely to a ring in the back of the cabinet, she ties and ties knots in ropes, places a ring on any finger, in her ear, in her lap, plays on a drum and triangle, rings a bell, talks plainly with a large block of wood in her mouth, changes a brass hoop from her neck to one foot and *vice versa*.

A gentleman who had the curiosity to spend a dime in answering an advertisement which promised valuable advice for that amount, received by mail the following answer: Friend, for your ten cents postage, please find enclosed advice which may be of great value to you. As many persons are injured for weeks, months and years by the careless use of a knife, my advice is, when you use a knife, always whittle from you.

An Italian journal, *l'Italie* mentions the curious feat of a Florentine lady, after having given birth to a healthy child, was soon again in an interesting condition, and gave birth to another robust infant twenty-five days after the first *accouchement*.

A lady came into the Mayor's court at Norfolk, Va., and exhibited the claw of a young cat which she had extracted from sausages purchased of a colored man who sells meat, &c., in the market. The Mayor referred the case to the military authorities.

FROM BLAIRSVILLE.

Passing Events—Distinguished Visitors—Musical—County Fair—Races to Come Off—Soldiers' Union.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., September 28, 1865.

This town and its denizens are still on the flourish, and things seem to be passing agreeably to all classes. Fall, robbing summer of its hot and sultry atmosphere, and giving us a cool, refreshing breeze, is again coming upon us, and with it the necessary preparations of our merchants in the way of providing all classes with new and handsome dress goods from Eastern cities, the quantity of which may be guessed at by the piles of boxes, etc., on the sidewalks.

A noticeable fact, day before yesterday morning, was every person we met going toward the railroad passenger depot. What the attraction was we could not conjecture, and no one seemed to be disposed to enlighten us on the subject; the idea struck me very forcibly that "when in Rome we should do as Romans do," and so thinking, I slowly wended my way up town to the designated vicinity, and found the attraction to be centred in the fact that we had quite a lot of dignitaries in town. On the front veranda of the Myers House, having a sociable smoke and chat, I found His Excellency Andrew Gregg Curtin, Hon. John Covode, Hon. T. J. Coffrey, Colonel Bigham, and several other Honorable gentlemen whose names I did not learn. They were on their way to Indiana, but were delayed in town some three hours by the schedule time of trains departing for that point. After giving audience to some of our most respectable citizens, they, in company with our townsman, Hon. Wm. Manning, left on the 1:10 train north. Success attend them.

In my perambulations around town last evening, I was attracted by sweet-sounding strains of music which appeared to come from the Everett House. On seeking the gentlemen's parlor, I found quite a number of young men engaged in discoursing music to their own and the ladies' delight. I found it was the intention of the meeting to perfect the arrangements for raising a Silver Horn Band, and before I left the hall, the roll of subscribers, entirely of the army of the Potomac. It will consist of some twelve pieces, some of which are already on hand. This band will be called the reorganization of the old band, which was broken up some years ago on account of the members going to the army. In the course of a few months I will make a visit to Pittsburgh, and this band will be able to compete with any country band in the State, all the members having obtained a high degree of musical proficiency.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to notify some of our county cousins at a distance that the Blair County Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Exhibition and Fair of the Hollidaysburgh Valley Agricultural Society will be held on their ground, adjoining Blairsville, commencing on the 10th and ending on the 13th of October next. From the liberal premiums offered on their lists I predict for them a good turn in in the way of visitors from their friends, and a good time all round in the way of "stamps." This is an old Society, and the surrounding country appears to be able to support it for time to come. There is some talk of a foot-race for the amusement of the last day of the Fair, but the parties concerned have not yet positively declared their intentions to be in it, so I will not mention names, but if the race can be perfected, there will be nothing left undone to have it the real thing. Should the parties come to time, I will write you a full account of the affair again.

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FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The Unknown Body—Reprehensible Conduct—The Mayor Doing His Duty—Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, Sept. 28, 1865.

I have heard a great deal of complaint in regard to the treatment which the body received that was found in the river opposite this city on Monday morning. It appears that the body was found in the morning early, and immediately after the Mayor summoned a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest, which occupied in all about half an hour, and the body was allowed to lay in that position until after four o'clock in the afternoon, with the sun beating down upon it all this time. If this be true, and I do not think it will be denied, there is a screw loose; it is not only a shame but a disgrace to the parties who permitted it. It would have no *locus* that will cover such bases, that will make officers do their duty in those respects, let a little humanity be substituted, and not make a farce of such matters any longer. If we cannot exhibit some degree of feeling and decency in such cases, in the name of humanity let the keepers go—certs and save the city's credit as well as the county the expense.

Jacob Jackson, a dealer in the ardent, was brought before the Mayor on Tuesday, for selling liquor to a man named Bird, and fined $100 for so doing. The consequence was, he was tendered in the sum of ten dollars and cost, with the understanding from his honor that if found guilty before him again he would give him the full extent of the law. The Mayor says if the citizens will just do their duty in such cases he will do his, all of which is very gratifying.

Trains commence running over the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, regularly, on and after Monday, 2d proximo. A gentleman at my elbow says that the fare over the new route is to be fixed at two dollars, and if that is the case he will patronize the old route. It will suffice, and I expect that if this catches the eye of the officers of that road they will immediately reduce the fare, or give us a pass, just to get into good company! L.

DIED:

LINDSEY.—On Thursday afternoon, at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock, after a lingering illness, JAMES LINDSEY, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in afternoon papers.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Preserve your fruits with "Speer's Preserving Compound," and thereby save the expense of sugar and sealing jars.

One dollar's worth will preserve about 150 pounds of fruit. This compound is warranted to prevent decomposition in all kinds of fruit, and preserve it in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition for years. Also, wine and cider can be kept for years at any desired flavor by this compound. This article contains nothing that is injurious to health or of unwholesome influence, but, if the race can be perfected, there will be nothing left undone to have it the real thing. Should the parties come to time, I will write you a full account of the affair again.

I almost forgot to mention the fact of a meeting of returned soldiers of Blairsville and vicinity, to be held on next Saturday, the object of the meeting, as I learn, is to form a Soldiers' Union. From sufficient notice given they expect a full house of the "boys," and a pleasant time for all parties concerned. It is whispered that the Hon. P. C. Shannon will address the meeting, and that, in itself, is sufficient to draw a crowd. Lodges of this class of soldiers throughout the Union to form themselves into bodies or societies apparent to be met by the Soldiers' Union of the "Union," or the nature of the By-Laws or Constitution of such societies, we know not, but be they what they may, they are gaining considerable popularity through the Eastern States, and in the course of time we may look to see the whole returned Union veterans consolidated into one grand chain of Unionists, cemented by love of home, of flag and Constitution which they so nobly defended in the field. And why not form themselves into societies? Well, with the arrangements of such will keep their memory before the world? They have, indeed, ample cause to wish to establish their name which they have risked so much to gain, and to perpetuate the memories of their fallen brother heroes, who, though absent, are not forgotten. I am getting patriotic, and may as well "close up" before I stumble and fall so, with this, I will close, bidding you and your many readers a farewell. *Bon jour.* L. S. S.

McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

McBride's King of Pain,
McBride's King of Pain,
McBride's King of Pain,
And all genuine Patent Medicines,
And all genuine Patent Medicines,
And all genuine Patent Medicines,
Sold at
Sold at
Sold at
Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.
Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.
No. 85 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
se28:7f&s

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

OCTOBER 3, 4, 5, 6, AND 7, 1865.

Prof. and Madame

MACALLISTER!

Illusions! Wonders! Miracles! Prestidigitation!

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY!

Admission, 35 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Charles C. Mellor's Music Store, 81 Wood street, without extra charge.
se29:1w

BIRDS, BIRDS.

Just received, a fine importation of

CANARY BIRDS.

Also, 6 pair Australian Parroquets, 2 pair Embera Pa ardica, 2 Grey Parrotts. A fine lot of new cages to arrive.
se28-3t J. M. KNOX,
29 Fifth street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Having lost my health, I have determined to dispose of my very valuable Real Estate in and around the village of Florence, in Washington county, Pa., consisting of

Four Lots of Ground,

Two of which have good dwelling houses thereon; two good, never-failing wells of water; a fine vein of coal on each lot; fine locations for tr desmen, beautifully situated at the upper end of the village. Also, two tracts of land known as the Mecurity farm, containing 75 acres, 60 said farm being the finest view in Western Pennsylvania, and pointed out as such in the last map taken of Washington county. A very fine vein of coal underlies every acre of the farm, and also an inexhaustible stratta of the best limestone in the world. The above property will positively be sold by public outcry on SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clo k. Terms, cash, 1st day of April, 1866. The day of sale, Saturday, is at the close of the Florence Agricultural Fair. For further particulars, call on

WILLIAM M. ARTHURS,
Centre Avenue Pittsburgh
Or, JAMES CLELAND, Merchant, at Florence, who will give all necessary information. se23:10tod

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Union County Executive Committee will be held at the office of THOS. M. Marshall, Esq., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.
se29 W. J. GILMORE, Chairman.

VINEGAR.

The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 167 and 169 SECOND STREET, is now prepared to fill orders.
A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street,
se28-3m Between Smithfield and Grand streets.

FRUIT TREES, &C.

Apple,
Pear,
Peach,
Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants,
Small Fruits,

And Nursery Stock, for Fall planting, in great variety, from Sewickley Nurseries of

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.
se29:6t

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS;

BY COL. S. M. BOWMAN AND LT. COL. R. B. IRWIN.

One Volume 8vo., 500 Pages. Cloth, $3 50.

WITH EIGHT SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS, AND MAPS, PLANS, &c.

This work—written by Col. Bowman, Gen. Sherman's personal friend, and Lt. Col. Irwin, one of our ablest military writers—is the

COMPLETE OFFICIAL HISTORY

Of the grand army as a whole, and in all its details. Every officer's Division, Brigade, and Regiment, is awarded its full share of credit and praise, the points of many battles carefully considered, the battles and skirmishes are described with the vividness of actual narration, and the whole narrative is enlivened by the anecdotes and incidents. This book differs from every other in that it contains a full and complete account of the reorganization of the old band, which was broken up some years ago on account of the members going to the army. In the course of a few months I will make a visit to Pittsburgh, and this band will be able to compete with any country band in the State, all the members having obtained a high degree of musical proficiency.

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COOPER'S NOVELS, People's Edition, 32 vol.
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LEIGH HUNT'S Miscellaneous Works, 4 vol.
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MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS, New Ed., 6 vols.
HOOD'S POETICAL WORKS, New Ed., 4 vols.
HOOD'S CHOICE WORKS, complete, 6 vols.

For sale by

KAY & COMPANY,
se12:2t 55 WOOD STREET.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Has just received a full line of

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

Entirely new and rich designs, at reduced rates.

Mantle and Pier Glasses, with Attached Cornices.

MUSQUITO BARS,

WITH PATENT UMBRELLA FRAMES, ALL SIZES, READY FOR USE.

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the Latest Patterns.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

se26:1w

JAMES S. GRIFFITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead,

Keeps a full supply of the above articles at his factory,

Corner of Morgan and Canal Sts.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

se26:2w

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
4 " Flaxseed;
2 " Peas;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
se28 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. L. A.

The Fourth Ward Council of Allegheny, will meet at their Hall on Federal street,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, 29th inst.,

At 7½ o'clock; all the members are requested to be present. Members of other Councils are invited to meet with us.
se29:1t*

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the quarter ending September 30th, instant, was declared payable free of Government tax ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 16th, proximo, by the Treasurer to the Stockholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, to shareholders registered at New York. The transfer books will close September 30th, and will re-open on the 16th of October, proximo. By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.
se29:3t

P. H. WELCH,

**General Claim Ag

The Daily Commercial

EARLY AUTUMN.

Along the brook the yellow golden reeds,
With nodding plumes, stand idly swaying there;
As o'er them soft the summer's dying winds,
Like tireless insects, fill the balmy air.

A golden light upon the mountain steeps,
Its first fire hid in valley vapors wet,
The blushing blackberry on the wooded steeps
Waits the ripe berries of enamelled jet.

The pearly clouds bend mixed within the sky,
Edged with pale gold, like summer castles stand,
Seen in a vision by some dreamer's eye,
Crowning the sunny slopes of fairy land.

The gentle winds scarce stir the fading leaves—
Scarce move the brown and withered clover heads;
And undisturbed, the busy spider weaves,
From bough to bough, her web of filmy threads.

Warm on the grass the broadling sunbeam lies;
The wandering airs are filled with faint perfume;
The smart's eye almost each ridge descries,
The upland stomach's crimson painted plume.

Upon the topmost spray the blackbird sings,
With rapture in his full, rich silver-throated song;
The drowsy bee, with purple gossamer wings,
Hums as in low, surly hymn the whole day long.

Idly I dream in half-shut, dreamful eyes,
And listen to the sounds that fill the air—
The bee's low hum; the wind's melodious sighs;
The wanton blackbird twittering blithely there.

Oh, soon will come the melancholy days,
When nature seems to wear a hidden grief,
And blighted and bare will be those pleasant ways,
Where morning winds shall whirl the faded leaf.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

TIMELY RECIPES.

RECIPE FOR RUSKS.—The night before you wish to bake, take 1 pint of milk, 2 teacups of good yeast, 4 eggs, and stir in flour to make a thick batter. Let it rise till morning, then add 3 cups of butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 teaspoons of soda, 2 teaspoons of nutmeg. Mix the white of 1 egg with molasses, and rub over the top before putting them in the oven, and also after they are baked. This will make 3 large tins. The above recipe is definite enough to suit your correspondent, and *can't be beat.*

GRAPE JAM.—Boil grapes very soft and strain them through a seive. Weigh the pulp thus obtained, and put a pound of crushed sugar to a pound of pulp. Boil it twenty minutes, stirring it often. The common wild grape is much the best for this use.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take six pounds of tomatoes and sprinkle with salt; let them remain a day or two, then boil and press through a coarse sieve, or cullender. Put into the liquor half a pint of vinegar, cloves, pepper, ginger and cinnamon; boil them one-third away; bottle tight. It should be shook before being used.

APPLE CHAMPAGNE.—The following is a simple and cheap process of making champagne wine from apples:—Use round apples, and, without grinding, express from them the juice, which will be as limpid as water. The juice is then filtered through twelve inches of pulverized charcoal and clean sand and gravel, half and half. Underneath this a layer of straw has been laid over the bottom of the filtering vessel perforated with holes. As the juice comes from the filter it should be bottled up immediately, corked and put in a cellar, when it is soon fit for use.

GRAPE JELLY.—Pluck the grapes from the bunches, choosing only such as are sound and ripe. Scald them slightly by heating in a porcelain or brass kettle, and place them in a jelly bag to drain. First crushing the skins to allow the juice to exude. To make the best jelly the bag should not be pressed, but the juice allowed to drain slowly without pressure. To one pint of juice add a pint of white sugar, heat till dissolved and the mixture comes to a boil. Pour into tumblers, sealing them over with white paper smeared with the white of an egg, (which will make the paper stick to the glass,) and place in the sun till made.

SALTING DOWN CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES.—In gathering the cucumbers leave half an inch of the stem on each one. Wash in cold water and pack in barrels with salt, alternating in layers. One barrel of salt is sufficient for five barrels of cucumbers. After having filled a barrel, cut out a false head, perforate with holes and place it on the cucumbers, and on the top of this place a heavy stone of say twenty five pounds' weight. This will keep the pickles always in brine. Remove all scum which may arise, and in four weeks fill up the barrel with more cucumbers, put more salt on, and head up. They are now ready for market.

EGG PLANT—HOW TO COOK IT.—Purple ones are best. Take them fresh, pull out the stem, par-boil them to take out the bitter taste, cut them in slices an inch thick without peeling them, dip them in the yolk of an egg and cover them with grated bread and a little salt and pepper. When one side has dried cover the other in the same way, then fry them a nice brown. They are very delicious. The egg plant may be dressed thus: par-boil it after scraping off the rind, cut it on the whole length and take out the seeds, fill the space with rich, fine meat, stew it in well, eat with seasoned gravy, or bake and serve it up with gravy in the dish.—*Moore Greenough.*

MANGO PICKLES.—Select smooth skinned melons; when ready put them in a weak brine, and let them remain in it about ten days; then take out in a brass kettle, cover with cold water, and place upon the stove and bring to a scalding heat, but do not let them boil; then take out, and after removing the seeds sprinkle the inside well with mustard seed, and fill up with small cucumbers, previously soaked in brine, nasturtion, onions, if you like, fine cut cabbage, and any spices that you prefer; tie up well and place in good cider vinegar, and you will soon have fine, tender mangoes.

NOXIOUS INSECTS.—It cannot be denied that man has no enemy so great, so to be feared,—War, Pestilence, and Famine excepted,—as is presented in insect life. Though as individuals, they seem unworthy of notice, yet in their aggregate they hold tremendous and awful possibilities.

To-day, preyed upon by thousands of birds and by themselves, subject to a multitude of destroying agencies, yet what a sway they hold over the destiny of man. With every fruit he pucks; with almost every vegetable he cultivates; with the grain of his fields, and the flocks of his pastures, he has to contend in some shape with destructive insect life.

Let those providential agencies that hold them in check, but cease for a time or partially so, and the angel of destruction would literally be let loose upon us.

Each year brings with it some new development of destructive insect life. The older we grow, as a country, the greater become their ravages. Can too much attention and study be devoted on a subject that is so closely related to our interest?

Every means that tends to the destruction of our enemies should be carefully cherished.

I would here mention how last season I "flanked" a few specimens of insects that sought to rob me of the rightful fruit of my labor. Discovering current worms busily occupied with worms, I gave them a sprinkling with water, and then a light dusting of Cayenne pepper. The next morning found my bushes free. Finding my squash and cucumber vines infested by both the yellow bug and the large black one, I gave them a light sprinkling of water in which I had soaked some Cayenne pepper pods, and I my Vines were effectually cleared. They probably thought the seasoning too high, and sought a milder diet. I applied it to roses and other things infested with the same pests, with like result. Where the remedy can be applied, I deem it one of the best.—*Horticulturist.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS MARSH'S CELEBRATED VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dead appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not stain, soil, or smut the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. T. MARSH & SWS, Manufacturers.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts. oct5-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At 63 Market Street.

SOUTH & ROSS.

aug22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, BLANK, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

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RAILROAD,
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jy11

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100 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION,

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Executors of the estate of Nathan Pusey, decsd.

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The one (divided or undivided) half of a lease of 300 acres on Whiteley, with engine, &c., on the premises, and put in order for operation. Royalty, one-eighth. For further information address the subscriber, at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., or in person at the Bingham & Free Well, Bailey Farm, Dunkard.

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TWO ROOMS,

On second floor, No. 55 Federal street, Allegheny City, at present occupied by the Provost Marshal. Possession given 1st of October. Inquire of

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One hundred acres, situated in Wood county, near White Oak Fork, on Walker's Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and one and a half miles from Petroleum Oil Well; 30 acres cleared, balance well timbered. On the property is a log house, also a variety of fruit trees.

The above property is in the center of the best oil producing lands in West Virginia, and will be sold cheap. Inquire of ROBERT WRAY, JR.,
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Three New Coal Flats,

80 FEET LONG, 14 FEET WIDE, 5½ IN. DEEP. Finished in a workmanlike manner. Inquire of

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Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to or at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards Sixth street, on which there are erected four-two BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter.

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LAND FOR SALE,—330 ACRES, partly adjoining the village of Damascus, and all of it near Damascus Station, P. Ft W. & C. R. R. Mahoning county, Ohio, and 76 miles west of Pittsburgh, soil generally deep, sandy loam. A large per ton in cultivation, and mostly well watered. Some parts pretty well timbered. For sale in large or small tracts to suit purchasers. Apply to EDWARD WILLIAMS or JOHN BUTLER, Damascus ville, Mahoning county, Ohio.

OIL LAND—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The undersigned having some three thousand acres of valuable

OIL, COAL AND FARMING LAND,

Offers it for sale at great inducements. Oil developments are now in progress. Situated on Blue Creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

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A splendid site for manufacturing purposes, suitable for a rolling or nail glass house, or other business requiring easy access to railroads and water conveniences, situated on the Monongahela River, and extending back to Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, with river front of 280 feet, immediately adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Rolling Mills & Co., and will be sold on favorable terms. For further information inquire of THOS. MOORE, 116 Water st. se9-1m

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ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,

With about One Hundred Acres of surface.

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FOR SALE—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A well known Negley Run Improved Farm, of about 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation, which I have divided into lots containing from 2 to 12 acres and will be sold as a whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers. The improvements are a two story frame dwelling, 8 rooms, and double spring house, with an excellent spring of water, not excelled in Allegheny county. There is also a choice variety of fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, &c., &c. A portion of the property is underlaid with coal, and is well watered with springs and running streams. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

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SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—There will be sold, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1865, at public auction, at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment of one dollar per share due January 4, 1865, with interest, and charges thereon: 3,984 shares in the Medora Mining Company, said stock having been forfeited for non payment of the assessment above referred to, accord to the terms of the charter and by laws of the company. Subscribers to said stock may redeem their stock at any time previous to the sale, by payment to F. K. Womrath, Esq., transfer agent, 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at any time prior to the close of business on FRIDAY, the 13th of October next, or to the Treasurer before the time of sale. By order of the Directors,

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Medora Mining Company.

Pittsburgh, September 6, 1865. se6-td6

PRIVATE SALE

Of a very desirable grain and stock farm, situated in Sugar Creek township, Warren county, Ohio, containing 163 acres—130 of it under good cultivation, balance in choice timber. The improvements are a good two story frame dwelling house, with ten rooms, recently refitted; brick wash and spring house, with a spring of water at the door. Also, a good frame barn, carriage house, sheep stables, and all the necessary buildings; an orchard of choice fruit in bearing condition. The farm is well watered by the never-failing Brush creek, and is within one mile of the village of Fairview, a station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, and one and a half miles from Fairview, a station on the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh railroad. This is an excellent 2½ miles from Fairview, a station on the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh railroad. This is an excellent opportunity for any one in quest of a choice farm. The location is exceptionally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from Fairview House, via Wylie street, having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of ten minutes. Persons looking at the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city every hour. Terms to suit purchaser. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

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Inquire of ROBERT WEDDELL,
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LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
se2

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A NEW BRICK HOUSE,

OF FIVE ROOMS,

In the Seventh Ward. Inquire at 103 Fourth street, or 251 Centre avenue. se21-tf

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25 solid Silver Dining Sets, $5 to $35; 50 Silver Castors and Urns, $5 to $25; 50 Solid Silver Tea Sets complete, $5 to $25; 500 Rosewood Guitars, $5 to $15; 500 to 2,500 Mahogany Musical Box, 21 airs, $5 to $25; 500 Gold Hunting Watches, $5 to $25; 500 Ladies' Enamelled Gold Watches, $5 to $25; 500 Open-face Silver Watches, $5 to $25; 500 Open-face Silver Watches, $5 to $25; 2,000 Diamond Rings, set and single stone, $5 to $25; 1,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 15 to 40, $5 to $25; 2,000 Gold Band Bracelets, 7 to 10, $5 to $25; 3,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, $5 to $25; 1,000 Gold Chains, 3 to 20, $5 to $25; 1,000 Solitaire and Revolving Brooches, $5 to $25; 2,000 Lava and Florentine do., 4 to 10, $5 to $25; 2,000 Cameo do., 4 to 10, $5 to $25; 2,000 Coral and Emerald Earrings, 4 to 10, $5 to $25; Coral and Emerald Earrings, 4 to 10, $5 to $25; 2,000 Cameo Pins, $5 to $25; 2,000 Coral, Cluster Diamond Pins, $5 to $25; 3,000 Gold Solitaire Buttons and Studs, 4 to 10, $5 to $25; 2,000 Gold Thimbles, $5 to $25; 2,000 Gold Pencils, $5 to $25; 1,000 Gold Lockets, Lockets for Miniatures, $5 to $25; 5,000 Chased Gold Teeth Pick, Ear Scrapers, Nail Cleaners, &c., $5 to $25; 5,000 Plain Gold Rings, 4 to 10, $5 to $25; 5,000 Chased Gold Rings, 4 to 10, $5 to $25; 5,000 Signet Rings, 4 to 10, $5 to $25; 10,000 California Diamond Rings, set and single, $5 to $25; 1,000 Sets of Ladies' Jewelry, real Jewelry, $5 to $25; 1,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, real, $5 to $25; 1,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, onyx, $5 to $25; 5,000 sets Ladies Jewelry, lava, 12 to 20, $5 to $25; 2,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, mosaic, 20 to 30, $5 to $25; 3,000 Gold Pens with Silver holders, 3 to 6, $5 to $25; 3,000 Gold Pens with Gold holders, 6 to 12, $5 to $25; Gold Pens and holders, super 9 to 18, $5 to $25; Gold Pencils and Drawing Pens, 3 to 10, $5 to $25; 5,000 Silver Castors and Wineholders, 15 to 30, $5 to $25; 2,000 Silver Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $5 to $25.

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20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.

15 Hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. assorted brands Syrup, together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by

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TENANT FARM

OIL COMPANY.

Office, cor. Penn and Wayne Sts.

This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock.....$150,000
Working Fund..... 25,000
Par Value of each Share..... 81 00

OFFICERS:

President.....S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

Frank Snyder, J. G. Weir, H. W. Ritchie, James Graham, Stephen Lawson. au30-tf

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, corner Penn and Wayne Sts.

This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

Capital Stock.....$225,000
Working Fund..... 25,000
Par Value of each Share..... 1 00

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GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY, OF OHIO—Office at Malta, Morgan county, Ohio. The company's business is also represented at No. 129 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. Capital, $150,000, in shares of $5 each. Working capital, $25,000. The company has two hundred acres of the best oil territory in the State of Ohio, one hundred and ten acres of which is located on the noted Berry Farm, within one mile and a half of the Clements Farm, on Buck Run, well known for its oil yield. The work of the company is progressing rapidly. One well is down 1250 feet, with good indications of oil; another is down about 90 feet. Everything is going on so well, and appearances so good, that the company expects an early success. The friends of the company all in Morgan county, Ohio, in the valley of Wolf and Meigs Creeks.

JOHN R. COUDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer.
Directors—John R. Coudry, David Croft, S. D. Rothermel, J. L. Berry, G. Meyer, John Orr, jr. se21-1m

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILCOX

WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

BEN

The Daily Commercial

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	3:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodation	8:30 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:30 p m
Phila. Express	4:25 p m	Baltimore Express	1:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Phila. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Accom.	3:00 p m	Johnstown Accom.	10:30 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
" "	11:30 a m	2d " "	8:50 a m
2d " "	4:30 p m	3d " "	2:05 p m
3d " "	8:05 p m	4th " "	6:50 p m

Penn Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 10:30 p. m. Accommodation leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:30 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	8:00 p m
Express	8:00 p m	Express	9:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:00 p m

N. Castle & Erie..... 6:40 a m | N. Castle & Erie..... 8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:00 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	2:00 p. m.
Accom'n odation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:00 a. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LICORICE PASTE—
Best brands, at lowest rates, by
T. C. JENKINS,
239 Liberty Street.
AGENT FOR GORMLY, WALLIS & CO.
se29:1t

FLOUR, FLOUR—
1,000 barrels reliable brands by
T. C. JENKINS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.
239 LIBERTY STREET.
se29:1t

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JAMES SEYMOUR,
(Late of the firm of Ross & Seymour.)
MACON, GEORGIA.
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Offers his services in the purchase of cotton and wool, and respectfully solicits consignments of merchandise and produce. Refers to Richardson, Hubbard & Co., and Andrew Buckhannon & Co., Louisville, Ky.
se30-10oc29

B. F. QUIMBY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Special attention to
Purchases of Produce, Highwines, &c.,
for shipment or holding on margin. Letters of inquiry will be promptly answered and market reports sent to such persons as desiring them. au31-1y

C. REITER.....J. A. GRAFF
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
au5—aug25-6m

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan in sums of not less than $1,000 and $5,000, and present commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $2 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars, apply to
HART & CO., Agents,
SAMUEL WORK, KRAMER & HARM, WM. M'COUCH.
Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
United States Loans bought and sold at market rates and 7-30
au12-1y

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the "FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
James Laughlin, Alex. Speer,
Robert S. Hays, P. O. Bailey,
Thomas Reis, Alex. Bradley,
Thos. Wightman, Samuel Rea,
Wm. K. McClure,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
se7

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL.....1,000,000
ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.
This Bank has been designated a
DEPOSITORY OF THE
United States Treasury,
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.
Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
my1-tf

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.
Banking House Cor. First & Wood.
This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.
Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of
U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.
my1-3m

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS
JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
TILE AND FURNACE LINING,
Ground clay always on hand. H. H. COLLINS, No. 28 Wood street, Agent, New Brighton Beaver county, Pa
oct7-1y

DUQUESNE WAGON AND FARM IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Marion avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal straw and fodder cutters and manufacturers, iron different patterns of horserakes. Also, steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patent horse rakes in the United States. All made of best materials and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers.
nov5-1y C. COLEMAN.

JOHN MAFFETT,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT
fe17 P. O. Box 112.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 28, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	107	107½
United States 6's new	106	106½
United States 5-20's old	107	107½
United States 5-20's last issue	99	.....
United States 10-40's	93 50	94 00
Connellsville 6's	98	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.	99 00	.....
Connellsville 6's	80	80 50
Allegheny City 6's	97 50	.....
Allegheny County 5's	73 50	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	93 75	.....
Allegheny Gas Co.	31 00	.....
Allegheny Insurance	25 00	.....
Brady's Bend Railroad		28 00
Eureka Insurance	51 00	.....
Pennsylvania Insurance, $21 40 paid in		20 50
Western Insurance	51 00	.....
Connellsville R. R. interest	10 00	.....
Exchange National Bank		86 00
First National Bank, Allegheny		120 00
German National Bank	138 50	.....
Iron City National Bank	80 00	.....
Merchants' & Manufacturers' National	85 00	.....
National Bank of Commerce	120 00	.....
People's National Bank	104 25	.....
Tradesmen's National		120 00
Columbia Oil	30 00	.....
Cherry Run and Pit Hole		55
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		56
Maple		75
Ritchie		50
Ross		27
Starr, Story and Cherry Run		65
United States Telegraph Company	65	67
Ralston	1 00	1 50

REPORT OF SALES.

500 Connellsville 6's..... 80 50

THURSDAY, September 28—P. M.

The local stock market is without any change worthy of special mention. Bank shares are always in demand, but there are few sellers. In looking over the list of the morning Board, nearly every name on it received a bid. Governments especially were inquired for, but at a shade too low. Connellsville 6's sold at 80½. Allegheny City 6's remain firm, and the price at which they sold a week ago was refused. Columbia oil stock is not on the market: it has become too valuable, and holders are satisfied with it as a prime investment. The impression is that all of this stock, at a low price, has been picked up from weak holders, and the result will be a tendency to higher figures, which the constant yield of its wells will be able to maintain.

—In New York, to day, United States stock sold (dividend off) for $27 05—a decline of 20c. from yesterday. Pluhole was about the same, but Webster sold down to 1¾.

—Gold and Silver mining stocks are finding favor with the public for investment and speculation. The Petroleum and Mining Boards in New York have combined, and the stocks of some of the earlier formed companies, which have been successful, are now in the market. Philadelphia has some fifteen formed and in process of organization; some of these are already on the ground and in active operation, whilst others are awaiting the filling up of the subscriptions to their capital stock. Silver mining is immensely profitable when good ore is found, and repays capital invested in very short time. Gold mining is also very profitable, but requires more capital, and the Pavillion six millions. These and other mines of a similar character were opened with the durable machinery and manual labor of the Mexicans. Our mines are equally rich, and with the advantage of steam engines, and improved machinery, we may reasonably expect at least as favorable results.

The immense wealth of our mining territories, when properly developed, will have an important influence upon the National finances, and the maintenance of a specie basis. It will be an easy matter when the mines are properly opened and their products manufactured accessible by railroads now in progress. Doubtless, as was the case with Petroleum, there will be large sums expended injudiciously, and possibly in some instances fraudulently, but, as in that case, a valuable product will be developed and the Nation enriched although some who invest their money without proper selection may be disappointed.

—The quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. by the Fort Wayne Company has been declared, free of Government tax, for the 16th October. The transfers, in New York, close on Saturday next, 30th instant, to reopen on 17th proximo.

—The Boston *Advertiser*, of Tuesday, says there was some activity in copper stocks, but prices were not sustained, partly through influences of a recent failure. We quote: Albany & Boston 20½; Bay State Consolidated 3; Copper Falls 1½; Hancock 4; Hecla 30; Isle Royale 8; Huron 2½; Pewabic 2¾; Pittsburgh 1; Quincy 1½; Minnesota 1. There was increased firmness at the close. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Offered.	Ask'd.		Offered.	Ask'd.
Albany & Boston	20½	.....	Pewabic	35	36
Acton	2	10	Phœnix	3	4
Bay State	11½	12½	Pittsburgh	37¾	1
Bedford	2	2½	Quincy	1½	56
Concord	2	2½	Rockland	3¾	4
Copper Falls	22½	23	Star	2	3
Franklin	35	36	South Side	2¾	3½
Hancock	12½	13	Star	2¾	3½
Huron	41	41½	Superior	3	3½
Isle Royal	8½	9	Tolteck	1¾	2
Macomb Lead	1¾	1¾	Winthrop	1¾	2
Mesnard	41	41½			

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: A little inquiry will reveal to the curious reader a very singular chapter in the history of these new banks. It is the old story over again, with no variation except a fresh page and a chapter of type. The bank is nominally established by individuals, but the bonds go to the city; and the people for whose benefit it is ostensibly created have no interest in it, unless its banking house shall be an ornamental feature in their landscape. Some of those is this and neighboring cities, most distinguished for their connection with the so-called "wild cat" banks of former days, are large proprietors of the dealings to be established. Some of the names are familiar enough, and many who are new hands at the business, but have favorable partisan connections, have likewise embarked in the undertaking in the hope of large pecuniary rewards.

—In Philadelphia, according to the *Press*, investments seem to have taken a new channel of late, their direction pointing chiefly to the steam and passenger railroads of substantial character. At present there are few who are not suffering greater or less inconvenience of higher returns for outlay than our city passenger railroads. The figures at which they are at present selling are quite low in view of the increased travel over all the roads, with the advanced rate of fare, and the general reduction of working expenses.

—A custom prevails among some sharp financiers by which the Government tax on notes is evaded. The Internal Revenue law requires stamps to be placed on all notes at the rate of fifty cents per thousand dollars. In order to evade this tax a borrower of say one hundred thousand dollars, instead of giving his note for the amount, with a fifty dollar stamp upon it, draws a check, which calls only for a two cent stamp, and passes the check with the collaterals to the banker, thus robbing the Government of fifty dollars less the two cents.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, September 28, 1865.

The cattle market since our last has exhibited increased firmness, with a larger demand for good fair cattle. The demand for local purposes was liberal. The offerings fell short of those of last week. This had the effect of strengthening the market, which closed firm with but few cattle left in the pens. The season for shipping cattle is drawing to a close, hence there was a falling off in that description. One thing can always be relied on — good cattle can readily be disposed of in this market at good figures, while inferior lots are generally sold at a discount. The highest figure reached was $7 75 per cwt., while the heaviest portion of the sales were at from $6 to $7 per cwt. The lowest prices touched were $4 25@4 50. The sales at these figures were very light.

Hogs—The market this week was not only firm, but was firmer as the supply diminishes and the demand increases. The figures were pretty tall. The only sales were in a retail way at $15@15½ per cwt. These are astonishing figures—for swine. The sales all told did not amount to 100 head. The butchers were the only purchasers.

Sheep.—The high prices of hogs, has turned the attention of dealers to sheep, hence the sales for some little back weeks of a more liberal description; prices have been uniform. The sales to butchers were liberal, so far as relates to prices no change was perceptible. The rates were as follows: Best quality, $5 25@6 50 per cwt.; Second quality, $4 00@5 00. Pretty much the entire receipts were disposed of at the prices we have noted above. Below will be found the sales of cattle since our last:

WHOLESALE SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Sellers.	No. sold.	Price.
Delaney & Bro	25	$6 00 @6 50
Wm. Reis & Co	65	6 00 @6 25
Wilson & Co	22	5 75 @6 30
A. Porter & Co	22	5 25 @6 .....
Crouse & Hass	45	6 20 @6 .....
C. Marks & Co	42	p. t.
Cunningham	38	6 25 @ .....
J. Howell	19	6 87½@6 .....
Marks & Trauerman	160	6 00 @6 50
Myers & Shamburg	80	p. t.

RETAIL SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Sellers.	No. retailed.	Price.
Carr & McAllister	44	$8 25 @7 25
Wm. Reis & Co	30	6 00 @5 75
Wilson & Co	30	6 00 @5 50
A. Porter & Co	21	5 00 @6 00
Crouse & Hass	60	5 50 @6 00
C. Marks & Co	20	p. t.
John Kirwin	40	5 00 @7 75
C. Weyler	30	4 50 @6 00
J. Boyle	22	6 00 @6 25
Glass & Lafferty	120	5 00 @7 00
M. Verner	60	5 25 @7 12
Chas. Hudson	41	4 50 @5 75
Marks & Trauerman	164	5 50 @7 50
Keleh & Greenfield	88	5 50 @7 50
Myers & Shamburg	66	p. t.

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

SEPT. 20, 1865.—The market contains a fair supply, with a good local demand. The following are the card rates to jobbing dealers:

Manilla Cordage	23	₰ lb
6 and 9 Thread	24	₰ lb
Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope	23	₰ lb
American Hackled Hemp Laid Cordage	21	₰ lb
American Hemp Rope	22	₰ lb
Hwasoline, Mawline, &c	22	₰ lb
Spun Yarn	22	₰ lb
American Hemp, Package	14	₰ lb
Oakum	13	₰ lb
Bed Cords, Manilla	$4 00	₰ doz
" Hemp	3 00	₰ doz
Twines		₰ lb
Sash and Bell Cords	40	₰ lb
Terms, 4ct cash.		

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30.—The market was firm. Prices have further advanced. The rates to last evening were:

Water, ₰ lb	9½	cts	Soda	11½	cts
Butter	11	"	Boston	11½	"
Sugar	12½	"			

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

SATURDAY, Sept. 30.—The market remains inactive. Prices were unchanged. The following are the rates up to last evening, viz.:

Braziers' Bolts, Bars and Sheathing, ₰ lb	45c
Copper Bottoms	53c
Ingots	40@43 c

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, September 29, 1865.

BUSINESS—There was a fair demand for the leading articles, without any disposition to speculate. The present figures being steep, buyers were disposed to purchase sufficient to supply the immediate wants of the city trade. The weather has been all that could be desired—cool nights and mornings, and pleasant during the day. The receipts of produce were not large, but were sufficient for present purposes. Our rivers are in fair navigable order to all points. Freights appear moderately plenty. Boats, by taking the turn system, are enabled to procure paying trips. This is as it should be. The daily expenses of running a boat are large, and boats have a just right to be paid a living price for carrying freight and passengers. Muskingum river and Zanesville shippers will find the punctual steamer Pilgrim at the landing this morning. She will return on Saturday at 4 P. M.; so make ready, as she will leave on time. Flour—The market was firm, with a fair local demand, particularly for the better grades. Prices have been uniform for some days past. The receipts were about equal to the demand for home consumption. The export demand was not large. Butter—The supply was far below the demand. Country dealers have withheld the supply, in order to maintain the present extravagant prices, which is nothing short of robbery. Cheese continues very scarce. The late advance was fully sustained. The present prices will soon increase the receipts. Eggs very scarce, with a demand for all that offers. Hay—Prices continue high, the demand being fully up with the supply, with none left over. Bacon—The present stock will soon be exhausted; this, however, will be of but little consequence to the mass of our community who have been prohibited for some time from using the article on account of the high prices we have been made Jews against our wills. Hams at 25 cents a pound will do to talk about, but when it comes to purchasing, that is a more serious matter. Grain—The activity that pervaded the market for some time has not been maintained; buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent at the present rates, hence the market has been without movement. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice, viz:

JERSEY SWEET—The principal sales for some time past have been for this description. What appears strange is they have been disposed of at a more reasonable price than most descriptions of produce. Sales of 100 bbls in lots at $4 50@4 75@5 00 ₰ barrel.

CLOVER—The demand being in advance of the supply, prices continue high. We note sales of 20 bbls No. 1 at $2 25@2 30 ₰ gallon; No. 2 was held at $2, but not much inquired.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady but not very active. Buyers appear cautious. They don't fancy the present figures here. The sales were restricted at $11, for Eastern.

ONIONS—The demand is improving. We note further sales, in a small way, at $1 20@1 25 ₰ bushel.

LEAD—The market remains very firm under light supplies. The late advance has been sustained. Sales (Co.) as Galena at 12c.

SEEDS—The market has not been very active for some time past. Prices, generally speaking, were nominal. Clover, $12@12 50; Timothy, $4 50@4 75; Flax, a good article commands $2 75@3—ready stock of the latter very light.

ALSIKE—The sales for some time past have been confined to regular lots of Peoria, with sales of 5 tons at 9c ₰ lb.

SALT—The demand was fair and sales were regular, at $2 40@2 45 ₰ bbl. Four cars delivered, in bond, at $1 90@2 00 ₰ bbl.

LIME—Was unchanged, with further sales at $2 25 @2 50.

BRAN—Market not very active; sales of 80 sacks, at 26c f. o. b.

CHAFF—We have nothing very interesting to note; the receipts being limited, the sales were of a similar description. Sales, in a retail way, at $20@22 ₰ ton.

GRAIN—We have nothing very interesting to note; the receipts being limited, the sales were of a similar description. Sales, in a retail way, at $20@22 ₰ ton.

FEATHERS—Have been uniform for some days past. The receipts were about equal to the demand for home consumption. The export demand was not large. Butter—The supply was far below the demand. Country dealers have withheld the supply, in order to maintain the present extravagant prices, which is nothing short of robbery. Cheese continues very scarce. The late advance was fully sustained. The present prices will soon increase the receipts. Eggs very scarce, with a demand for all that offers. Hay—Prices continue high, the demand being fully up with the supply, with none left over. Bacon—The present stock will soon be exhausted; this, however, will be of but little consequence to the mass of our community who have been prohibited for some time from using the article on account of the high prices we have been made Jews against our wills. Hams at 25 cents a pound will do to talk about, but when it comes to purchasing, that is a more serious matter. Grain—The activity that pervaded the market for some time has not been maintained; buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent at the present rates, hence the market has been without movement. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice, viz:

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ASHES—The sales for some time past have been confined to regular lots of Pearls